### OUR DISPUTE WITH ITALY

The Points in the Case Are Confusing, but War Is Not Likely to Follow.

A Sad Picture of the Crime and Terrorism that Dominate Southern Italy in Spite of the Efforts of the Authorities.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal The integrity of the courts of Louisiana is now in issue before the world, and it is interesting to the lovers of paradox to observe that the Italian and American governments will severally be compelled to take both sides of the same question at different stages of the diplomatic negotia-The Italian government could without impunging the Amerjudicial system. assume that who had been formally acquitted by an American jury were guilty of the crime for which they were afterwards shot. Yet when the federal or local grand jury, as the case may be, for the State of Louisiana shall refuse to indict Parkinson and his confreres, the Italian government will be forced to make a loud complaint of the failure of American justice. On the other hand, the United States will, as a last resort, plead, in mitigation of damages, that the men shot were actually guilty, although not legally adjudged to be so, and that the American jury was intimidated and wholly failed to do its duty. Yet when the Italian government shall complain of the failure of the grand jury to indict, the United States government, relying upon the sufficiency of American justice, will reply in a dignified way that the processes of our courts are beyond the control of the government: that this is a government of laws, and not of men, and that the administration of criminal law is founded upon a fair trial before a jury. All this is sufficiently confusing, but we may be assured that the outcome, what-ever it may be, will not be war. The London Times of the 2d instant gives some co gent reasons why this "diplomatic inci-

A government to whom economy is the very first necessity is not led into war for nothing, especially with a country that is only to be attacked by crossing the ocean. The Duilio and the Lepan-to are far too precious to be risked in an expedition across the Atlantic to the shallows of the Mississippi and the torpedoes of New Orleans barbor. The very idea of such an expedition is absurd. What is intended is a very much less costly "demonstration," chiefly brought about by the purely political considerations to which we have referred, and possibly hastered by communications addressed to Italian ministers by secret societies in league with the victims a New Orleans. So one rumor has it, and the fact is not inconceivable. But what is inconceivable is that the government of King Humbert should allow anything more than a temporary cloud to come between Italy and the United States, who have so many interests in common. How many millions of lire are annually spent by Americans in Rome and Florence, in Venice and Naples! How many thousands of Italian subjects annually exchange penury in the peninsula for good work and good wages in the United States, and how much do they annually remit to their friends at home? Our Philadelphia correspond-ent states that no fewer than 5,324 such immigrants arrived in New York during the last month. Those are not the conditions under which a serious quarrel between two countries is possible; and a quarrel that is not serious very soon tends to become ridiculous.

dent" will result peaceably. Speaking of

It is safe to say that, in the event of war, the fleet of Italy will not leave the Mediterranean. It was constructed purely for defensive purposes. The backbone of Italy is mountainous, but the entire coast line is low-lying and vulnerable, and needs the protection of Italy's best ships. There will be no war. Indeed, Premier D. Rudini has made assurance of peace doubly sure by stating in the Chamber of Deputies, on last Friday, that "if it were proved to be impossible to obtain a favorable solution of the problem, grave complications would not arise," a statement which, singular to say, was received by that hot-headed body with cheers. Perhaps Premier Di Rudini is convinced of the hopelessness of a struggle with the United States, or perhaps having heretofore waged war with the Mafia in the position of Mayor of Palermo and that of a Sicilian proprietor, he is not without sympathy with the peo-

ple of New Orleans in their endeavor to extirpate that murderous organization. It is not difficult to believe in the intimidation of the New Orleans jury when we recall the words of the Opinione, a leading Italian newspaper, describing the influence of the secret societies of Italy upon the courts. "If a member commits a crime his associates defend him by manufactured evidence, intrigues and intimidation, and the influence which they can bring to bear upon the witnesses, judge and jury is such that a conviction is seldom obtained." According to the statutes of the Mano Fraterno, or Fratel Lanza (brotherhood). a society organized in 1879 by a group of Coattı (convicts) in the Girgenti, a southern province of Sicily, and ancillary to the Mafia, members were bound to stand by each other on all occasions, whether by force or by providing evidence in law courts. An elaborate code of signals was arranged, enabling the members to recognize each other under all circumstances. The toast of this brotherhood was "Sweet is wine, but far sweeter is the blood of

SECRET SOCIETIES IN SICILY. An official report of the agricultural condition of Sicily shows that "perjury ordered by the Mafia, is common in our courts. The condition of affairs in that island is so extraordinary that it is worth dwelling upon. Italy has been honey-combed with secret societies, but the two most prominent today are the Camorra, which infests the Neapolitan provinces of the main land, and the Maffa, of Sicily. The Camorra, we are told, is mere vulgar robbery reduced to a system, but the Mafia prey upon municipal governments after the most approved methods of the spoils system, seizing and dis-tributing offices and plundering the treasury. It has no political purposes other than this. "La Mafia," says Signor Franchetti in his work on Sicily, is a mediæval sentiment. They who believe in vindicating their own injuries, whether of person or property, are Mafiosi." The Mafiosi are not a distinct society, but an indeterminate class who are in revolt against the civil government and law, and who are guided by a code of ethics of their own, known as the Omerta. According to this code it is "the first duty of man to do justice for himself with his own hands for any injury he may have suffered, and to brand with infamy, holding up to the contempt and vengeance of the public anyone who appeals to the law courts or assists the police in their investigations." A man perfeetly honorable in other relations of life is convinced that he is doing a good thing in harboring an assassin, in refusing to give evidence against him, for the code of the Omerta says: "Evidence is good so long as it does not injure your neighbor." There is another maxim, "The gallows for the poor man and law courts for the milksop." The Matiosi are the real rulers of Sicily, constituting an imperium in imperio. They represent a regime whose ultima ratio is murder. Sicily is a civilization founded upon assassination. The owners of property and those who prey upon it are defenders of this institution, preferring lawlessness to law. The victim bows his head and suffers resignedly if he is not able to execute his own vengeance. He says, "If I die they will bury me. If I escape I will strike you dead." The dying man will not betray to an officer of the law the name of his assassin.

the deed. Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope tells us that crimes are committed in the most open manner without its being possible for the authorities to discover the authors of them. "Everybody knows who they are; where they are; what they have done what they are going to do, but nobody denounces them; no-body gives evidence against them." A representative of the Italian government, who goes to Palermo armed with extended power, both civil and military. allies himself with one of the contending parties, permits the malefactors to be enrolled in the armed forces of the government, opens to them the office of the detective police, allows the local administration of the governmental organization to fall

He will leave it to his friends to vindicate

ment—farming, as one may say, from the government the duty of assassinating such criminals as are not licensed by themselves, whom they do assassinate whenever such malefactors do not ally themselves with them and divide with them the produce of their crimes. Men wearing the official uniform have been seen committing crimes. mitting crimes, also, on their own ascount, while representatives of the government were constrained to refrain from looking too closely into the method of proceeding and induced to shut their eyes to the most horrible crimes, while covering them with the authority of the Italian government."

Among the Mafiosi is a leading man, the Capo Mafia. If he wishes to buy a house or a field, no one dares to compete with him. It he stands for an office none dare to contend with him. He is above both the civil law and the law of the Mafia. Sometimes leading families compete for this place, resulting in most sanguinary fends. In one sulting in most sanguinary feuds. In one year thirty-five people, belonging to two families, were murdered. The circle of mur-der widens because the Capo Mafia must not only protect and vindicate his own family, but those of his adherents. Thus terily, but those of his adherents. Thus terrorism pervades every department of life, even the distribution of charitable funds, the employment and discharge of servants. The Capo Matia of every commune disposes of the commune funds, and controls the election of municipal officers, whose property is exempt from depredations. The system of the society is apparently feudalistic. The government has one instrument of power, "admonition" and a "compulsory residence," called domicilio coatto. The exile resides in one spot two years for one admonition, and five years for two. Thieves, delinquents of minor importance, and, indeed, some dangerous assassins of the lower delinquents of minor importance, and, indeed, some dangerous assassins of the lower classes are admonished, but not the Capo Mafia. The exemption of the latter is supposed to be due to the presence of the Mafia at the central seat of government. Brigandage is but one phase of the Mafia.

La Mafia as it manifests itself in the coast towns is a black mailing organization lays.

towns is a black-mailing organization, levying a tribute upon the proprietors of lemon groves, controlling the produce markets, and boycotting indocile dealers. A threat is potent, because it is attended by the silent specter of death. It is said that murders are now seldom necessary, and the fewness of the murders is cited as a bad sign because it proves the complete subsign, because it proves the complete subjection of the population to the secret societies. Nevertheless the ratio is still very high. According to the Nation (newspaper) the average annual slaughter during the decade ending 1889, amounted to 1,020 for every 100,000 inhabitants, this being exceeded only in Calabria. Mr. E. S. Morgan, writing in the Fortnightly Review, in 1887,

In Naples, with its 500,000 inhabitants, where, by the way, it is said you can even now get a man assassinated for fifty-one francs, there were, in 1881, 196 assassinations, 923 homicides, twenty robberies with murder and parricides. Taking the whole country, the annual average of murder is sixteen times greater than is that of England. He attributes the vast majority of murders, save when they are the outcome of drunken brawls, to jealousy or to "interesse"-trade disputes.

THE HOME OF ASSASSINATION. The taint of assassination has been on Italy from the time when Brutus slew his friend Cæsar in the name of the Roman people. It is difficult to account for it. It has taken the form of tyrannicide, political assassinations, executionary assassination and private assassination. Lorenzo di Medici, in his apology for the murder of Alessandro, Duke of Florence, makes the cup and the dagger the allies and instruments of political freedom. Burlama qui. the publicist, defends assassination as legitimate, provided that one of the patient's own subjects be not employed—a delicate distinction.

Machiavelli, according to Macaulay. could not comprehend how a man could scruple to deceive those whom he does not scruple to destroy. He would think it madness to declare open hostility against rivals whom he might stab in a friendly embrace or poison with a consecrated wafer. The prevalence of assassination may sometimes be assigned to an enervating climate, which disinclines men to violent and open-handed struggles, although a certain amount of political oppression in any climate will compel the oppressed subjects to turn to it as a last resort.

La Maña is accounted for by Mr. Morgan in another way.

"Latifundia," says Pliny, "perdidere Italiani," and it is hardly less true that large estates are the seed-beds of crime in Sicily, and absentee land-lords are at once the cause and consequence of Mafia. Practically the whole of the interior plain of Sicily, and 65 per cent. of the entire island, is devoted to the culture of wheat on es-tates varying in size from 3,000 to 15,000 acres. For though many small properties were created by the sale of church lands after 1860, these, exby the sale of church lands after 1860, these, except on the north and east coast, are rapidly disappearing. Small properties cannot stand up under the pressure of taxation. One fact taken from the official report is sufficient to prove this. From 1873 to 1874 there were put up for sale by auction, for non-payment of land tax, 13,713 properties, with a debt on them of 7,488,357 francs. Of these 693, with a debt of 660,559 francs, were sold, and 13,056, with a debt of 6,826,697, were adjudicated to the state, no one having made a bid for them, as the arrears of unhaving made a bid for them, as the arrears of unpaid taxes amounted to more than the value of the fee-simple. These large wildernesses of estates are almost invariably rented to a gabelotto, or head-tenant, who sublets them in small parcels at rack-rental, each borghese or under-tenant taking up from ten to twenty acres, on which he camps during the working season with his beasts, whose life and toil he shares, which he cultivates as he can, and pays for as he must, usually by a share, ranging from two-thirds to three-quarters of the crop. Ten-ant farmers with capital, and farm buildings on the holdings are here equally unknown, and the borghese is almost always in debt to the gabe-lotto, who advances him food and seed corn at ally a serf. If the season is good he barely pays his way; if it is bad he sucks hopelessly into debt. Baron Mendela, a Sicilian landlord and a shrewd Baron Mendela, a Sicilian landlord and a shrewd observer, gives it as his deliberate opinion that the average Sicilian peasant cannot possibly make both ends meet. "Honest labor," he says, "seldom suffices for the maintenance of the family. Theft is obligatory." Except at seed-time and harvest these estates are deserted. The agricultural population is all collected in the villages, and the wide plain, with all its crops, which no police can pretend to watch over, is at the mercy of evil-doers. It is the sense of insecurity thus engendered, the knowledge that his crops may at any moment be burned and his cattle stolen, that drives the gabelotto, even were he well disposed, into the arms of the Mafia, the only protector that can secure him from daily risk of ruin.

The Matiosi police his property and sup-The following picture of Sicilian degradation explains the Mafia and many things

On the top of a small hill stands the village. Half a dozen large stone houses—half prison, half palace—built on the model of the great manhair palace—built on the model of the great mansions of an Italian town, occupied by the gaboletti of the surrounding estates and the few families that form the ruling caste, domineer over the hundred or two miserable hovels where the rest of the population find shelter. Few of these huts have more than one room, hardly any more than a single story. In one corner of the unpaved earthen floor, reeking with ammoniacal odors, lies a heap of straw or a few sheep-skins, on which the human occupants sleep—father and on which the human occupants sleep—father and mother, sons and daughters, pell-mell, besides the brutes that share the house. A single opening serves for door, window, chimney and for discharging dirt into the common dust-bin, the street, where the population squats or lounges among the piles of vegetable and animal refuse. Hardly a man is to be seen, for most of the able bodied work in the fields five, or six, or eight miles off, and return home scarcely one night in the week. Notice the ill-fed bodies and the brut-ish faces of the women and children, the heritage of generations of immorality, from which traces of beauty dimly peer, deformed by squalor and vice; the idiot head (delicocephalia occipitale) predominates. Adultery, incest, uxorcide (usually by pelson), prostitution are terribly frequent and wrought shamelessly in the light of

It is said that Italian military conscription is beginning to rescue Sicily from its vice, ignorance and squalor. But, meantime, suppose we revise our immigration OLIVER T. MORTON. laws. INDIANAPOLIS, April 18.

# Drawbacks to the Game.

Boston Transcript. Whist is a delightful game, or rather it would be if, after every hand it was not considered necessary for each player to speculate how the thing would have come out if he had played the ace of hearts instead of the deuce of clubs on the secondhand round, or had trumped that trick instead of leaving it for his partner to take. Under these circumstances we are compelled to admit that there is something about whist which is not particularly exhibarat-

# An Ethical Point.

La Fiancee-I am sorry to hear papa is Le Fiance—By Jove! It is almost criminal for a man to speculate with money that | meeting May 15, and in Eastern railroad ought to be saved for his son-in-law.

into the power of the influential persons from whom he receives support; and then "one sees ruffianism paid by the govern-"Simmons Liver Regulator.

Spring stirs up the bile. You lose your apper tite, feel weak, too hot, and oh! so tired. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

MR. FORD AND THE BOYCOTT

He Is Not in Favor of the Weapon Used in Fighting the Chicago & Alton.

President McKeen, of the Vandalia, Also Vigorously Opposed to It-Mr. Ingalls Said to Be Considering the Question.

A railroad official high in authority says that in the Chicago & Alton boycott, E. A. Ford, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines, has been grossly misrepr. sented, and such misrepresentation is liable to do him personal injustice and unfavorably affect the business of the Pennsylvania lines, so strong is the feeling against the boycott and the partakers in it. The fact is, Mr. Ford opposed such action, and in the recent meeting in New York city plainly told the passenger men in attendance that it was a mistake; he participated in one boycott of the Chicago & Alton, and was satisfied that the boycotting of the road was unwise. George R. Blanchard, chairman of the Central Traffic Association, was the father of this movement. He has been at work to bring about a result for some months, said this official, and the Pennsylvania was among the last to enter into the boycott and the last to instruct its agents not to sell tickets reading over the Chicago & Alton, and to instruct conductors not to receive such tickets. As the press, in its comments, has held Mr. Ford responsible for the boycott, it is but just that he be set right before the public, which invariably opposes boycotts. While railroad men, almost without exception, believe that the boycott will be a failure, after it is withdrawn it might operate against the Pennsylvania lines were the impression to become general that it was the leading

spirit in the movement.

It is stated that President McKeen, of the Vandalia, on learning that circulars had been sent to be distributed to agents of the Vandalia road ordering a boycott of the Chicago & Alton, ordered the circulars thrown into the waste-basket, as he did not consider boycotting a railroad a good method of adjusting any question of im-A rumor was current last evening that President Ingalls, of the Big Four, had taken up the boycott question and given

Still Attacking W. L. Breyfogle. The Louisville press continues its personal attacks on W. L. Breyfogle, assistant to the president of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road. If Mr. Breyfogle has been so badly worsted in the late deals it would seem that it is unfair to continue the attacks on him. The New Albany Ledger, of Saturday, in speaking of the comments of the Louisville press, says:

instructions to have the order withdrawn,

The silly twaddle in some of the Louisville papers about the failure of Dr. Breyfogie as president of the Monon, would be amusing were it not so absurdly ridiculous. Dr. Breyfogle took charge of the Monon when it was little better than two streaks of rust over a line of rotten ties and without enough rolling stock to do business. He has converted it into a first-class railroad in its physical condition, and put it to earning largly over its operating expenses. At a time when the best railroad securities in the country could not be sold, except at great loss, he engineered the recent deal that takes up the entire floating debt, and leaves a large surplus for betterments. The general judgment of railroad men of experience and position is that Dr. Breyfogle has displayed railroad ability and energy of the highest order. than two streaks of rust over a line of rotten ties highest order.

Personal, Local, and General Notes. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City road earned in the second week of April \$32,098; increase over 1890, \$304.

The wages of section men on the whole Erie system, including the Chicago & Erie division, have been raised from \$1.10 to \$1.20 per day.

Albert S. White, assistant general freight agent of the Big Four lines, with headquarters at Cincinnati, with his family spent yesterday in the city. Frank Chandler, general passenger and ticket agent of the Wabash road, who is in poor health, has gone to Excelsior Springs

for two or three weeks. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City will put on night through trains between Toledo and St. Louis on Sunday next. Pullman equipments will be used.

The Boston Press starts anew the rumor that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois is to be consolidated with the Big Four system. Such a report is premature, to say the

Edward Waugh, the well-known passenger man, who has represented the Chicago & Rock Island for two years past on the Pacific coast, has resigned and will come East to engage in commercial pursuits.

Capt. George R. Campbell, for ten years past the general roadmaster of the Toledo & Ohio Central road, died at Bucyrus on April 17, after a two weeks illness. The deceased had a large acquaintance in Western railroad circles.

With the completion of its new union station at Terre Haute, the Vandalia will use the ground on which the old buildings stand for increasing its local siding ca pacity, which the rapid growth of Terre Haute as a business center demands.

O. N. Rice, who for years was general ticket and passenger agent of the Cincin-nati, Wabash & Michigan, 1s in very poor health, and has entirely lost his voice. Re-cently he removed from Chicago to make his home with his daughter in Rome City,

Saturday night the shops of the Louis-ville, Evansville & St. Louis road, at Huntingburg. were shut down for an indefinite period. There is plenty of work for the shops, but some of the men had become uneasy, it is stated, and were agitating a

Construction work on the new station of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton at Lima will commence this morning. The depot will be of brick, resting on a stone foundation, and will cost \$30,000. The second story of the building will be occupied by offices.

The Vandalia has put a large force of men and a construction train at work building a piece of track at South Bend something of the character of a belt road, which will give the Vandalia switching facilities to nearly all the leading manu-factories of that city.

E. O. McCormick, general passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, is now the president of two important railway associations, and if he continues to develop as a railroad man as he has for the last two years, a railroad position bigher than that of a general passenger and ticket agent is assured to him.

The Ohio Falls car-works were bidders for the building of 1,000 box cars and forty passenger coaches for the Northern Pacific, and in their bid for the box cars were but \$2 higher than the Barney & Smith works, which secured the contract, and on the passenger coaches the latter were but \$4 under the bid of the Ohio Falls car-works. George B. Sherman, general manager of the Color lines and the Midland line, has appointed J. G. P milton Northwestern agent, with headquarters at Minneapolis, and R. H. Temple traveling agent, with headquarters at the same city, J. J. James having resigned. A. J. Canfield is appointed traveling agent of the lines, with headquarters at Chicago, vice S. B. Giddings, resigned

O. D. Ashley, president of the Wabash road, sailed from England on Friday last, and will reach home by Thursday. His trip has not been as successful as he had anticipated. His real mission was to raise money to build an independent line from Detroit to Chicago, but English capitalists gave the project a cold shoulder, at least, for the present.

The Chesapeake & Ohio road is attracting the attention of parties who are investing in railroad property. That its earnings are remarkably large must be admitted, and that it is well handled is evident from the fact that in February the road shows an increase in net earnings of 40 per cent., and for the first six months of its fiscal year an increase of 20 per cent.

The stockholders of the Flint & Pere Marquette road will hold their annual circles it is stated that at this meeting the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western will be shown to have the controlling stock, and on securing the road will operate it in the interests of the Canadian Pacific. On were fleeing for their lives. Then taking a

Monday last A. C. Potter, vice-president and general manager of the F. & P. M. resigned, and on Saturday last Sanford Keller, general superintendent, resigned, both resignations to take effect May 1. These resignations have aroused considerable speculation in railroad circles as to their meaning.

The feeling of General Manager Williams and Assistant General Passenger Agent Chesbrough, of the Vandaiia, is so averse to making any change in the character of trains Nos. 20 and 21, between St. Louis and New York, that the Pennsylvania Company, in deference to their wishes, has deferred making these trains entirely Pull. limited.

tended to Mackinaw straits.

The passenger men at Chicago are experiencing lively times over the Chicago & Alton boycott. When through passengers of the Chicago & Alton, or any of its West-ern connections, present tickets which read east from Chicago over the Pennsylvania road, the Chicago & Alton men, knowing that the Pennsylvania will not honor them or allow the passengers holding them to take passage on one of their trains, one of the agents of the Alton takes up the Pennsylvania through tickets and provides the parties with straight Pennsylvania through tickets and sends them on their way. Daily a number of such scenes occur at the

There is much speculation in railroad circles as to who will succeed the late J. N. McCullough as first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Company. The succession will be determined at the directory meeting to be held in Philadelphia this week. The Pittsburg Dispatch of Saturday says: A well-known railroad official yesterday predicted that the promotions would be made as follows: Second Vice-president James McCrea to become first vice-president, with charge of the traffic and operating departments; Third Vice-president Thomas D. Messler, second vice-president. with charge of the accounting; Treasurer John E. Davidson, third vice-president, with charge of finances, and possibly Mr. C. Spencer, the present assistant treasurer of the Southwestern lines, will be made treasurer.

## THE COURT RECORD.

APPELLATE COURT.

70. John N. Wilson vs. Nathan Clark et al. Marshall C. C. Affirmed. Robinson, J.-Where the intent with which an act is to be done becomes material it is proper to ask what it was; therefore a question as to the fraudulent intent in the mind of the witness in the sale of property was proper. 114. Magnus J. Carnahan et al. vs. Samuel A. Chenoweth et al. Martin C. C. Affirmed. Reinhard, J.-There is no such cause for demurrer in our State as "mis-joinder of parties plaintift." 2. A judgment will not be reversed for erroneously overruling or sustaining a demurrer for misjoinder of causes of action.
74. James K. Medsker vs. Thomas Pogue. Sullivan C. C. Reversed. New, J.-In an action against the owner of a stallion for negligent service, whereby plaintiff's mare died, testimony of witnesses that, in their experience, they had known of wrong serv-ice, as described in the complaint, without injurious effect to mares, was erroneous.
61. John S. Beam et al. vs. Margaret
Lockhart. Owen C. C. Affirmed. Black,
C. J.—A party is liable for the fraudulent representations of his agent acting within the scope of his employment when the representation is naturally connected with the service peing performed for the principal. 68. South Bend Iron-works Company et al. vs. Ozias Duddleson. Marshall C. C. Affirmed. Robinson, J .- Affirmed on the authority of Wilson vs. Clark, this term.
84. O. & M. Railway Company vs. David
Hawkins. Martin C. C. Affirmed. Crumpacker, J.—It is not necessarily negligence for one to travel upon a public street which he knows to be defective. When a complaint charges negligence up on the part of the defendant producing an injury, and avers that the plaintiff was without fault contributing to the injury, it will be

was in fact blameworthy. SUPERIOR COURT. Room 1-Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge. Dollie May McClelland vs. J. W. McClelland. Divorce granted plaintiff. J. C. Wellman, Adminstrator, vs. Citizen's Street-railway Company; damages. Judgment for plaintiff for \$600.

held good, unless it necessarily appears

from other averments that the plaintiff

Boom 2-Hon. James W. Harper, Judge. William H. Corbaly vs. Artemus N. Hady; notes. Jury returned verdict for plaintiff for \$2,000.

The Consumers' Gas Trust Company vs. Samuel G. Bartel. Dismissed. The Consumers' Gas Trust Company vs. Robert Goodlet. Dismissed Room 3-Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge. The Consumers' Gas Trust Company vs.

Thomas Powderly. Dismissed and costs The Consumers' Gas Trust Company vs. Calvin F. Childers. Dismissed and costs

Lottie Wolf vs. E. C. Thornton et al.; to quiet title. Finding for plaintiff. Ann Devine vs. William Robertson; damages. Dismissed and costs paid. Henry S. Cunningham vs. Sadie Cahill: account. Jury out. Judgment for \$24. New Suits Filed. Albert Alcon vs. Scott W. Catterson et

al.: foreclosure. Demand. \$200. Charles D. Pringle vs. Amanda M. Pringle; divorce and custody of children. Cru-Mary A. Shumar vs. John Shumar; divorce. Adultery. Charles Ferger vs. Frederick Baumann;

account. Demand, \$600.

Bluff-road Building and Loan Savings Association vs. Charles E. Kimble et al.; foreclosure. Demand, \$400. Henry M. Talbott vs. James B. Polk; to enforce payment of judgment and capies.

Newspaper Routine.

Philadelphia Inquirer. There is never a time when some newspaper men are not working. A newspaper office is like the Temple of Janus. Its gates are never closed. The pressmen have not finished clearing their machinery in the cellar each morning before the janitor arrives to get the office roady for the day's work. The mail-clerks are still at work work. The mail-clerks are still at work when the day clerks arrive and business is resumed. At 10 o'clock the editorial writers appear on the editorial floor. By 1 o'clock the editor-inchief, managing editor, city editor and his staff of reporters are on hand and the work for the day is laid out. At 3 o'clock the news editors begin to arrive and prepare the afternoon dispatches. At 4 o'clock the the afternoon dispatches. At 4 o'clock the night editor appears and lays out the work of the news-room as far as possible. By 7 o'clock the telegraph operators are at work. The news editors are all at their deaks, the reporters have begun sending in their copy and the printers begin to "set up" the paper. At 10 o'clock the stereotyping-room is open, and by mid-night the work of preparing plates for the presses begins. At 2 o'clock the first edition is sent to press and some of the men go home. By 3 o'clock the city edition is ready, and, under ordinary circumstances, the building above the first floor is deserted. Then comes the busy scene in the basement. The presses chew up tons of paper and the last carrier has not taken his papers away before the first day man begins his work. How Geronimo Teaches Sunday-School,

"You've heard of Geronimo—Yes, the bad Apache—well, did you know he was teach-ing a Sunday-school?" The speaker was Major William H. Eckels. Of course, everybody was surprised to learn that the murderous old

Indian chief was teaching a Sunday-school. "Well, it's a fact," continued the Major. "Not long ago the subject for that day was Sampson and the Philistines. Geronimo was very much interested in the story. The Sunday-school had been furnished with a black-board, and it was Geronimo's habit to illustrate his lectures by sketching upon this board. The Indians have great faith in the old man, and they believe in the Bible exactly as he says it is. So, on the day that Sampson and the Philistines were subjects, Geroand the Philistines were subjects, Geroand nimo proceeded to draw a picture of the scene as he understood it. Taking a blue

ferred making these trains entirely Pullman vestibule cars and the train strictly The stockholders of the Chicago & West

Michigan road, at their annual meeting on Friday last, elected all Boston men, with one exception, for directors, C. M. Heald, of Grand Rapids, being the only Western man. The action of the retaring board in contracting with the Chicago & Michigan Northern for the construction and operation of the road was approved, which means that the C., W. & M. will be ex-

Pennsylvania station.

red crayon, he sketched Sampson as an Apache warrior with his war-paint on, his hair stuck full of eagle feathers, his belt fringed with scalps, and a tomahawk brandished aloft. Of course this was an eminently satisfactory representation so far as that audiencewas concerned, and grunts of approval rewarded Geronimo for his work." his work."

How the World Is Ransacked for Suitable

"Many of the gloves that are sold in this country under the comprehensive title of 'kıd,'" said a glove manufacturer, "are really made of goat-skin. There is hardly a country in the world that does not supply some sort of materials which are made up into gloves, and many of which pass for kid in the retail stores. The supply of kid skins of the finest quality is naturally limited. The greater part is absorbed in the manufacture of women's gloves. Men's gloves, therefore, are frequently made of fine lamb-skin, which is better than the second-rate kid. The genuine, fine kidskins are mainly of French origin, and those obtained from mountain slopes of southern France are world famed for their excellence. All the best conditions of climate, air and diet appear to unite in exactly the degree required to secure perfec-tion in this district. Nowhere else are the conditions equally favorable, although kid-skins of great excellence are produced throughout the mountain ranges of southern Europe. Their production is the prin-

Great pains must be taken to secure the softness and delicacy of texture and free-dom from blemish which form the value of the kid-skins. The diet is the most important factor, and mother's milk is required to keep the kid in perfect condition. If the animal is allowed to eat grass its value declines, as the skin immediately begins to grow harder and coarser in texture. To keep the skin in perfect condition the young kid is kept closely penned and carefully guarded against injury from scratches, bruises, and so on. As soon as the kids have reached the age at which their skins are in the best condition for the glover, they are killed and the skins are sold to traveling peddlers, who bear them to the great centers of the tanning industry at Grenoble, Annonay, Milhau and Paris. Fine lamb-skins are raised in great quanti-

ties in Southern Europe and throughout Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania. The American glove-makers buy most, of their lambskins at Vienna or Muhlburg. "London is the chief market of all the miscellaneous skins. Here may be found the Cape sheep-skins, tough and durable, from the Cape of Good Hope; colt and calf-skins from Buenos Ayres and other cities of South America; hog-skins from Mexico and Brazil; antelope from India, Brazil, Colorado and Africa. Of late years many of these skins have been brought directly to New York, and American buyers no longer find it necessary to go to London. While fine lamb-skins are the stable in men's gloves, colt-skins are rapidly coming into favor, and fine calf-skins are also extensively used. Each has a grain peculiar to itself, which, while not visible to the or-

dinary buyer, can be instantly perceived by the expert.
"Calf-skins are good looking, soft and phable, but are apt to crack. This fault is not found in colt-skins, which are durable and handsome, and in many respects make model gloves. The wrinkles are objectionable, but these disappear when the glove is on the hand. The 'jacks' of Venezuela conent. The castor comes from he antelopes of the West. Heavy leather gloves are obtained from elks. Hogskins are used to a moderate extent. Patnas or Calcutta ox

hides are also used. "Every invoice of heavy skins contains more or less curiosities, and the kind of leather that will be evolved from a stray moose, muskox, llama or kangaroo skin de-pends upon the skins that accompany it. Dog-skins are occasionally made up into gloves, but their use is very uncommon. Everything that goes by the name of dog-skin nowadays is likely to be Cape sheep. Ratskin gloves are about as frequent as rat sautes in Chinese laundries."

Fish-Hatching in the Clouds. G. B., in Nature's Realm.

I observe a reference made in the American Angler of the 31st January touching upon showers of fishes, in which it states that science has not yet fully explained the phenomena. This is perhaps slightly incorrect. Several causes have been suggested. Might it not very probably be that fish and frogs which fall apparently from the skies are really bred there? Water fowl, it is known, very frequently carry eggs of fish to great distances, having swallowed them, and in their flight disgorging the same un-harmed where they can and do fructify and mature in water over which these birds pass. The eggs of many old fish are very glutinous and readily adhere to substances brought in contact with them during par-ticular times of their incubation. Is it not very probable that not only do these birds convey ova upon their wings as well as in their crops, and when flying at great heights the ova, becoming detached from the wings, may remain suspended in the moist atmosphere, which is quite possible under certain conditions of atmospherical pressure, and that when under development they become too heavy and naturally fall to the earth, as frequently witnessed? When we consider the heavy scorize from volcanoes, which is upheld for months at similar altitudes, we cannot but give some credence to such a theory as the above. Could not some of your readers enlighten us still more upon a topic which must be of

interest to all anglers? SPRING stirs up the bile. You lose your appe-tite, feel weak, too hot, and oh! so tired. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

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A special meeting of the stockholders of the Cleve-land, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Bailway Company will be held at the principal office of said Company will be held at the principal office of said company, in the city of Cincinnatti, Ohlo, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m., to consider the question of making an operating contract with the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railway Company, and of issuing the bonds of this company, not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of four million dollars principal, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in gold, secured by a mortgage made by this company and the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railway Company upon the property embraced in said operating contract, including the interest of this company in said railroad and property under said operating contract; and for such other business as may come before said meeting. The transfer books of this company will be closed at the close of business on April 20, 1891, and opened at the opening of business on May 7, 1891.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary, April 3,1891.

C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.

STATE OF INDIANA, Notice is hereby given that scaled proposals will be received from publishers, authors, or compilers, by the State Board of Text-Book Commissioners of Indiana, to furnish text-books to the school trustees of the State of Indiana, for use in the common schools of said State, for a period of five years, as provided by a law passed by the General Assembly of Indiana on the 25th day of February, 1889, and by a supplemental act, approved March 5, 1891. Such bids will be opened on the 7th day of May, 1891, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the city of Indianapolis, Ind. said board reserving the right to reject any or all bids. A copy of said laws, and of blanks for proposals, contracts, bonds, affidavits, etc., will be furnished to prospective bidders upon application to said Board.

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